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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/638,989	08/11/2003	Robert Greenberg	S230-USA	6557
28284	7590	02/24/2010	EXAMINER	
SECOND SIGHT MEDICAL PRODUCTS, INC. 12744 SAN FERNANDO ROAD BUILDING 3 SYLMAR, CA 91342			DIETRICH, JOSEPH M	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
			3762	
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
02/24/2010		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/638,989	<b>Applicant(s)</b> GREENBERG ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> Joseph M. Dietrich	<b>Art Unit</b> 3762

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 December 2009.

2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 and 3-15 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1 and 3-15 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 11 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/06)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed January 26, 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument that the prior art does not teach that the insulated flexible electrical circuit is structural and self supporting, Examiner disagrees. Both Manley and Berrang teach the polymer layers and conductor are combined to form an electrical circuit. That electrical circuit, as a whole, is structural and self supporting since it can stand on its own.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1 and 3 – 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

**Claim 1** recites "wherein the insulated flexible electrical circuit is structural and self supporting." The specification as originally filed does not indicate that the circuit is structural and self supporting along with the other limitations of the claims. While the

specification does describe a process step of removing a polyparaxylylene layer from a substrate, it fails to say that the final product (the insulated flexible electrical circuit) is structural and self supporting. Thus, the claims constitute new matter.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1 and 9 - 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manley (USPN 3,977,392) in view of Taylor, II et al. (USPN 5,067,491).

Regarding **claims 1 and 12**, Manley discloses an insulated flexible circuit (e.g. Fig. 2), comprising: a first polymer layer (e.g. 36); an electrical conductor comprised of a biocompatible material (e.g. 28 and column 4, lines 65 – 68) on the first polymer layer;

and a second polymer layer (e.g. 22) deposited on the first layer and the conductor (e.g. Fig. 2) that defines at least one aperture exposing the conductor (e.g. 24 in Fig. 2); wherein the conductor is located between the first and second polymer layers (e.g. Figs. 2 and 3), and wherein the insulated flexible electrical circuit is structural and self supporting (e.g. Figure 3); but fails to teach that the polymer layers are polyparaxylylene layers. Taylor teaches it is known to use paraxylylene layers on implantable conductors as set forth in column 2, lines 52 – 65. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the polymer layers as taught by Manley with the polyparaxylylene layers as taught by Taylor, since such a modification would provide the predictable results of providing a layer of a polymer that protects the conductor without compromising the flexible properties of the electrical circuit.

Regarding **claims 9 – 11**, the phrases “suitable for stimulating a nerve,” “suitable for sensing a signal from a nerve,” and “suitable for detecting or transmitting signals to living tissue” are functional language. The conductor as taught by Manley is capable of performing these functions as it is silver and allows an electrical current to travel through it.

7. Claims 1 – 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berrang et al. (US PGPUB 2003/0109903).

Regarding **claims 1 – 8 and 12 – 14**, Berrang discloses a first insulation layer (e.g. 11 in Fig. 1); a second insulation layer deposited on the first layer and the

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conductor (e.g. Fig. 1) that defines at least one aperture (e.g. 14) exposing an electrical, biocompatible conductor comprised of titanium (e.g. 13 and paragraph 53); said conductor located between the two insulation layers (e.g. Fig. 1); and at least one other polymer layer that is either located between the first insulation layer and the conductor (e.g. 12) or not in between the two insulation layers (e.g. 10) and wherein the insulated flexible electrical circuit is structural and self supporting (e.g. Figure 1); but fails to disclose specifically that the two insulation layers are comprised of polyparaxylylene and the other polymer layers are comprised of polyimide. However Berrang teaches that both polyparaxylylene and polyimide can be used as biocompatible insulating and protecting layers as set forth in paragraphs 1 and 80. Furthermore both materials are well known in the art as biocompatible insulation. It would have been obvious to modify insulation layers (11 and 14) and polymer layers (10 and 12) as taught by Berrang with polyparaxylylene and polyimide, respectively, since such a modification would provide the predictable results of optimizing the insulation properties of the device surrounding a conductor while maintaining the flexibility of the circuit.

Regarding **claims 9 – 11**, the phrases "suitable for stimulating a nerve," "suitable for sensing a signal from a nerve," and "suitable for detecting or transmitting signals to living tissue" are functional language. The conductor as taught by Berrang is capable of performing these functions as it is titanium and allows an electrical current to travel through it.

8. Claims 1 – 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berrang et al. in view of Taylor, II et al.

Regarding **claims 1 – 14**, Berrang discloses the invention as claimed except for paraxylylene layers deposited from a vapor phase. Taylor teaches it is known to use paraxylylene layers on implantable conductors as set forth in column 2, lines 52 – 65. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the polymer layers as taught by Manley with the paraxylylene layers as taught by Taylor, since such a modification would provide the predictable results of providing a layer of a polymer that protects the conductor without compromising the flexible properties of the electrical circuit.

9. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berrang in view of Strandberg et al. (U.S. Patent 5,476,496).

Regarding **claim 15**, Berrang discloses the claimed invention except for titanium nitride. Strandberg teaches that it is known to use titanium nitride as a biocompatible coating as set forth in column 4, lines 35 – 39. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the coating as taught by Berrang with the titanium nitride coating as taught by Strandberg, since such a modification would provide the predictable results of providing a flexible layer around the entire device that is safe and effective for implantation in the body.

***Conclusion***

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph M. Dietrich whose telephone number is (571)270-1895. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8:00 - 5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Angela Sykes can be reached on 571-272-4955. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. M. D./  
Examiner, Art Unit 3762

/George R Evanisko/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3762